REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in light of the present amendments and the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, 14, and 15 are pending; Claims 1, 6, and 11 are amended; and no claims are newly added or canceled herewith. It is respectfully submitted that no new matter is added by this amendment.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Miyagawa et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,991,782, hereafter Miyagawa); and Claims 5, 10, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Miyagawa in view of Lonnroth et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,826,597, hereafter Lonnroth).

With regard to the outstanding rejection of Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Miyagawa, that rejection is respectfully traversed.

Using conventional WWW technology, there has been no generic method for gathering multiple pieces of necessary information from a plurality of web pages to generate a document structure containing original document structures of the multiple pieces of necessary information. Certainly, it has not been possible to compose these multiple pieces into a single web page.[1]

In light of these difficulties, the Applicants developed the present invention as recited, for example, in Claim 1. To this end, Claim 1 recites, in part, "converting the document structure generated by the inserting step into a desired document structure according to ranges of the second document to be converted." Independent Claims 6 and 11 recite analogous features.

[1] Specification, page 4, line 25 - page 6, line 16.

By way of non-limiting example, a language for composing a plurality of web documents on a single web document is XML language (XML-P'z language). In the XML-P'z language, an insertion command element "pz:targets" and a conversion command element "pz:convert" are defined. The insertion command element extracts one or more of a plurality of partial documents from an arbitrary web document and inserts the partial documents into a single web document to generate a document structure containing original document structures of the arbitrary and single web documents. The conversion command converts the document structure into a desired document structure according to ranges of the single document to be converted and a conversion rule for converting the document structure into the desired document structure. Through this one to many conversion, the document structure is converted to a desired (arbitrary) document structure.[2]

As a further non-limiting example, an XML-P'z document illustrated in Figure 16 is used to convert the original document structure of textbook data which is contained within a separate document and expressed by the "textbook" element E1 into a common book format (e.g., a desired document structure). The original document structure of another textbook which is contained in a web document stored at http://www.xxx.com/booklist.xml is also to be converted using the "pz:targets" element E2, according to the conversion rule described in the XSLT document "textboo-book.xsl". A composed web document W1 is then output. To achieve this output, an interpreter 102 carries out an interpretation processing of the "pz:targets" element E2 in an XML-DOM tree as shown in Figure 17. The interpreter 102 also carries out an interpretation processing of the "pz:convert" element E3 in an XML-DOM tree as shown in Figure 18.

In the first step, the target's command processor 122 changes the XML-DOM tree shown in Figure 17 into the XML-DOM tree shown in Figure 18 by replacing the

[2] See, specification, page 10, line 14 - page 35, line 21.

"pz:targets" element E2 with a new element E2'. A document structure is then generated which contains the original document structures expressed by the "textbook" element E1 and the new element E2'. In fact, a plurality of textbook data exists in the web document stored at http://www.xxx.com/booklist.xml, so that all of these textbook data may be inserted as XML-DOM trees as shown in Figure 17.

In the second step, the interpretation processing of the "pz:convert" element E3 is carried out using the XSLT document shown in Figure 19. The XSLT document describes a conversion rule for converting a "publication" element, a "price" element, and an "author" element of each textbook data into a "title" element, a "price" element and an "author" element (desired document structure), respectively. In this non-limiting example, textbook data contained in a first document and other textbook data extracted from the web document stored at http://www.xxx.com/booklist.xml have the same data structure, so that conversion of the structure using the XSLT document may be used.

As shown in Figure 16 of the present specification, the value of the "publication" element is "Selected Short Stories of Shinichiro Hamada" and this value changes to the value of the "title" element after the conversion. Additionally, as further illustrated in Figure 16, the value of the "author" element is "Shinichiro Hamada." This value remains unchanged after the conversion. In this example, the value of the "price" element is 55, and this value also does not change after conversion. The convert command processor 123 changes the XML-DOM tree and the document structure shown in Figure 18 after conversion with the "pz:convert" element E3 as a new element E3', thereby generating the XML-DOM tree in the desired structure as shown in Figure 20.[3]

By contrast, Miyagawa does not disclose or suggest that a document structure generated in the inserting step is converted into a desired document structure. More

[3] See, e.g., specification, page 35, line 23 - page 40, line 23.

specifically, Miyagawa describes extracting information from a first document and inserting the necessary information into a second document to generate a document structure containing original document structures of the first and second documents. In other words, Miyagawa only describes conversion having a one-to-one relation. Simply put, Miyagawa only describes converting an edited document structure to DTD (unique) format.

By way of explanation, DTD is generally used as a "grammar book" or a "template" in SGML applications. Therefore, to process the SGML document element having the edited document structure with a computer, the conversion of Miyagawa must have a one-to-one relation because it is necessary to previously store the edited document structure converted to DTD format in the memory 120d. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Miyagawa does not disclose or suggest converting the document structure generated by the inserting step into a desired document structure, as recited in Claim 1.

Moreover, the outstanding Office Action admits that Miyagawa does not teach that the locations of the first documents are on the internet. The Office Action further admits at page 3 that Miyagawa does not teach the use of HTML or XML. Nonetheless, the outstanding Office Action asserts that these claimed features would be obvious.

As set forth in MPEP § 2143.03, to establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981 (CCPA 1974). In this case, the outstanding Office Action admits that the applied reference does not teach all of the limitations of the independent claims. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the outstanding Office Action has not provided a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to Claims 1, 6, and 11.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1, 6, and 11 patentably distinguish over Miyagawa. It is therefore respectfully requested that the outstanding rejection of Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 be withdrawn.

Likewise, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 5, 10, and 15 patentably distinguish over the combination of Miyagawa and Lonnroth for at least the reasons above-noted with regard to Claims 1, 6, and 11, from which these claims respectively depend. Because Lonnroth is not relied upon to provide the deficiencies identified in Miyagawa, Lonnroth is not substantively addressed herewith, and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 5, 10, and 15 is respectfully requested.

Consequently, in view of the foregoing discussion and present amendments, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. An early and favorable action is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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